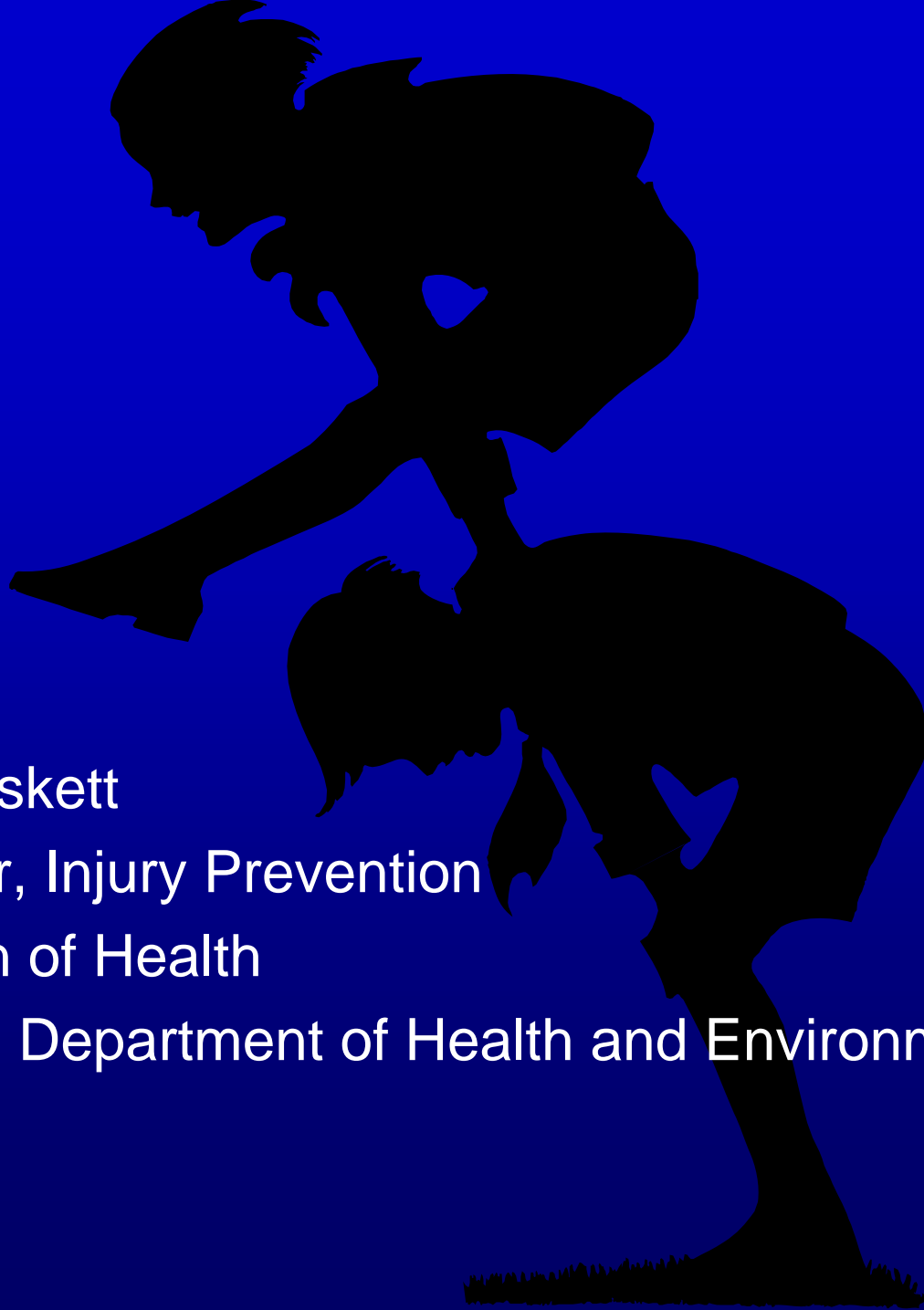




Lori Haskett
Director, Injury Prevention
Division of Health
Kansas Department of Health and Environment



- Preventable Childhood Injuries
 - What are they?
 - Effect on the State
- State and Community organizations
 - What is KDHE doing?
 - What organizations exist?
 - How can we work together for better results?



Injuries Affect Everyone

“Injuries are a leading cause of deaths for Americans of all ages, regardless of gender, race, or economic status. But injury deaths are only part of the picture. Millions of Americans are injured each year and survive. For many of them, the injury causes temporary pain and inconvenience, but for some, the injury leads to disability, chronic pain, and a profound change in lifestyle.”



Motor Vehicle Crashes

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Most fatal motor vehicle crashes occur in urban areas – such as Kansas City or Wichita.





Motor Vehicle Crashes

FALSE...

Motor Vehicle Crashes

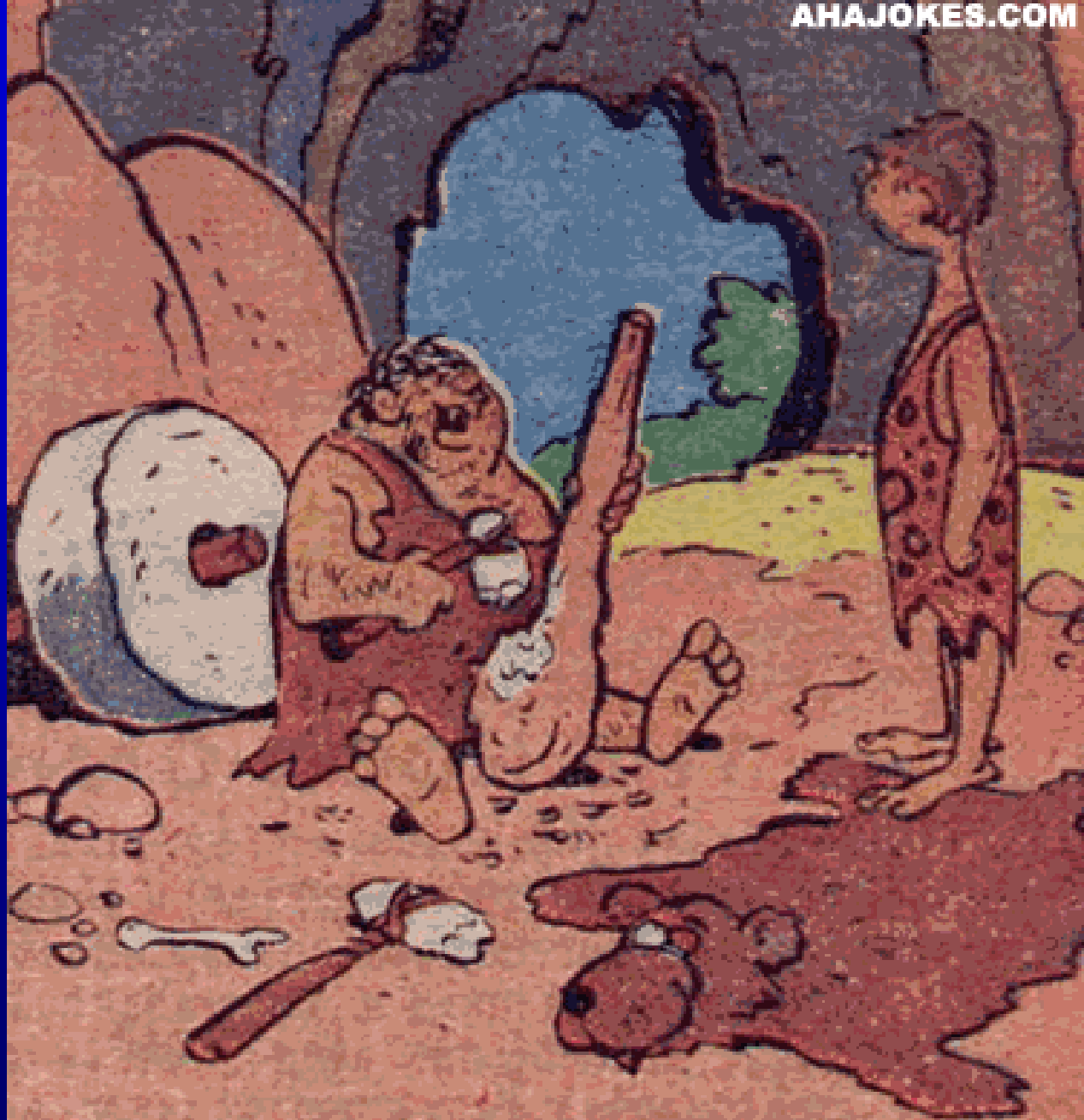
- Between 1999 and 2003, 546 persons <19 years in Kansas were killed in motor vehicle-related incidents
 - Nationally, more than 5,000 teens 16-19 died of motor vehicle crash injuries in 2002
 - Teens 16-19 are 4x more likely to crash per mile driven than any other drivers
 - Presence of teen passengers increases crash risk of unsupervised teen drivers
- Most Kansas motor vehicle crashes (63%) occur in urban areas, **but most fatalities (77%) occur in rural areas.**
- Only 19% (88) of the 469 killed in Kansas vehicle crashes were wearing seat belts.





Preventable Childhood Injuries

AHAJOKES.COM



"No, you may not use the wheel tonight!"

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

Leading cause of TBI:

- A. Struck by/against
- B. Assaults
- C. Motor Vehicle/Traffic Crashes
- D. Falls



Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

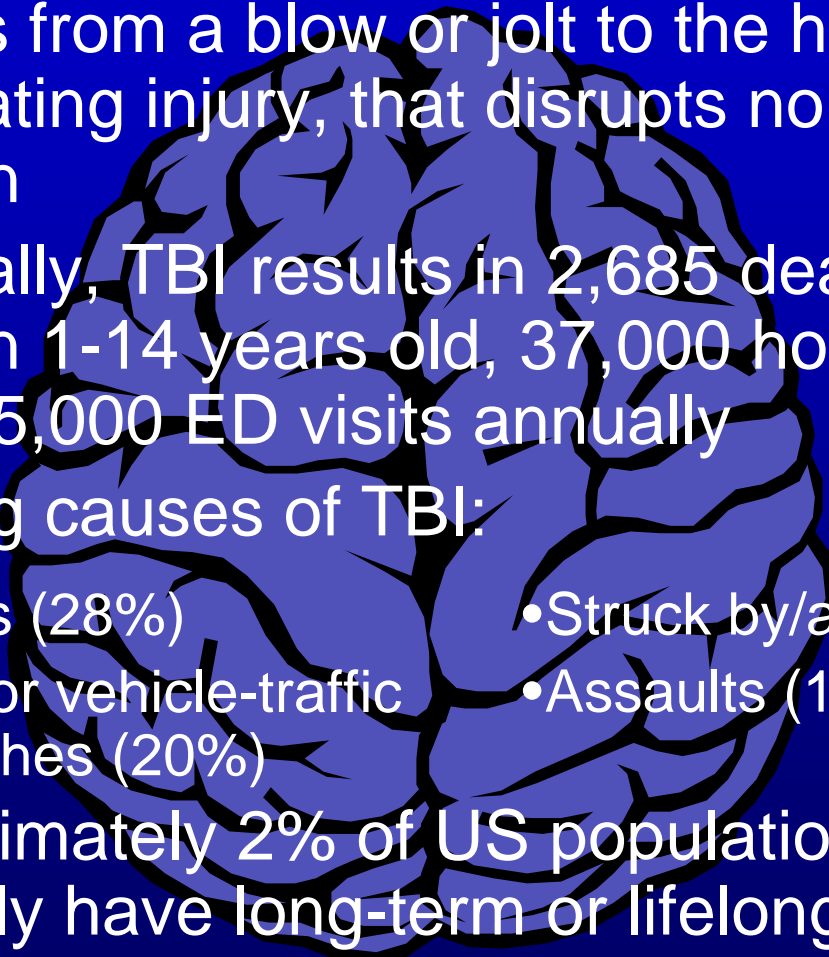
Leading cause of TBI:

- A. Struck by/against
- B. Assaults
- C. Motor Vehicle/Traffic Crashes
- D. Falls**



Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

- Results from a blow or jolt to the head, or penetrating injury, that disrupts normal brain function
- Nationally, TBI results in 2,685 deaths among children 1-14 years old, 37,000 hospitalizations, and 435,000 ED visits annually
- Leading causes of TBI:
 - Falls (28%)
 - Struck by/against events (19%)
 - Motor vehicle-traffic crashes (20%)
 - Assaults (11%)
- Approximately 2% of US population (5.3 million) currently have long-term or lifelong need for help with activities of daily living due to TBI



Fire-Related Injuries



- 4 of 5 US fire deaths in 2003 occurred in homes
- Those at greatest risk



- The poorest Americans
 - Residents of rural areas
 - Residents of manufactured homes or substandard housing
 - Children 4 and under
 - Older adults 65 and over
 - African Americans and Native Americans
- Most fatalities are from smoke and toxic gas, not burns; 203 Kansas fatalities in 2003
 - Cooking is the primary cause of residential fires
 - Half of home fire deaths are in homes with no smoke alarms; 40% fire deaths related to alcohol
 - Most residential fires occur in winter

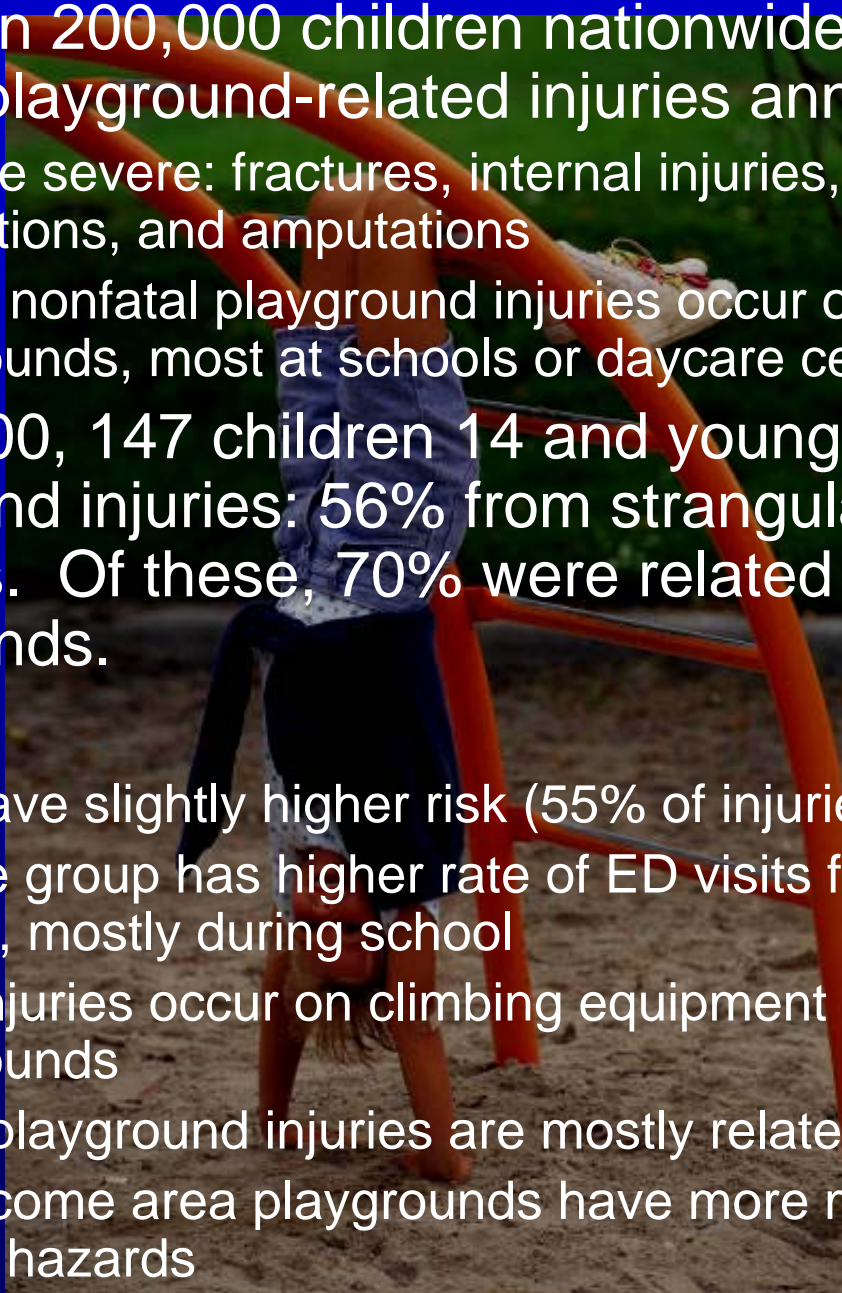
Water-Related Injuries

- From 1999-2003, 131 Kansans died from unintentional drowning; Nationally 3,306 unintentional drowning deaths occurred in 2003
 - 3rd leading cause of injury death for Kansas kids under 5 years old
 - Highest number of deaths occur in 25-34 age group, but <5 age group has highest rate of death
- Nonfatal drowning brain injuries range from memory problems to permanent loss of basic functioning.
- Risk of drowning:
 - Children under 12 months—buckets, toilets, bathtubs
 - Children 4 and younger—residential swimming pools
 - Seizure disorders—drowning is leading cause of unintentional death, especially in bathtubs
 - Alcohol use—25%-50% of adolescent and adult drowning deaths
 - 70% of boating fatalities are from drowning; 90% of boating drowning occurs with no life jackets.

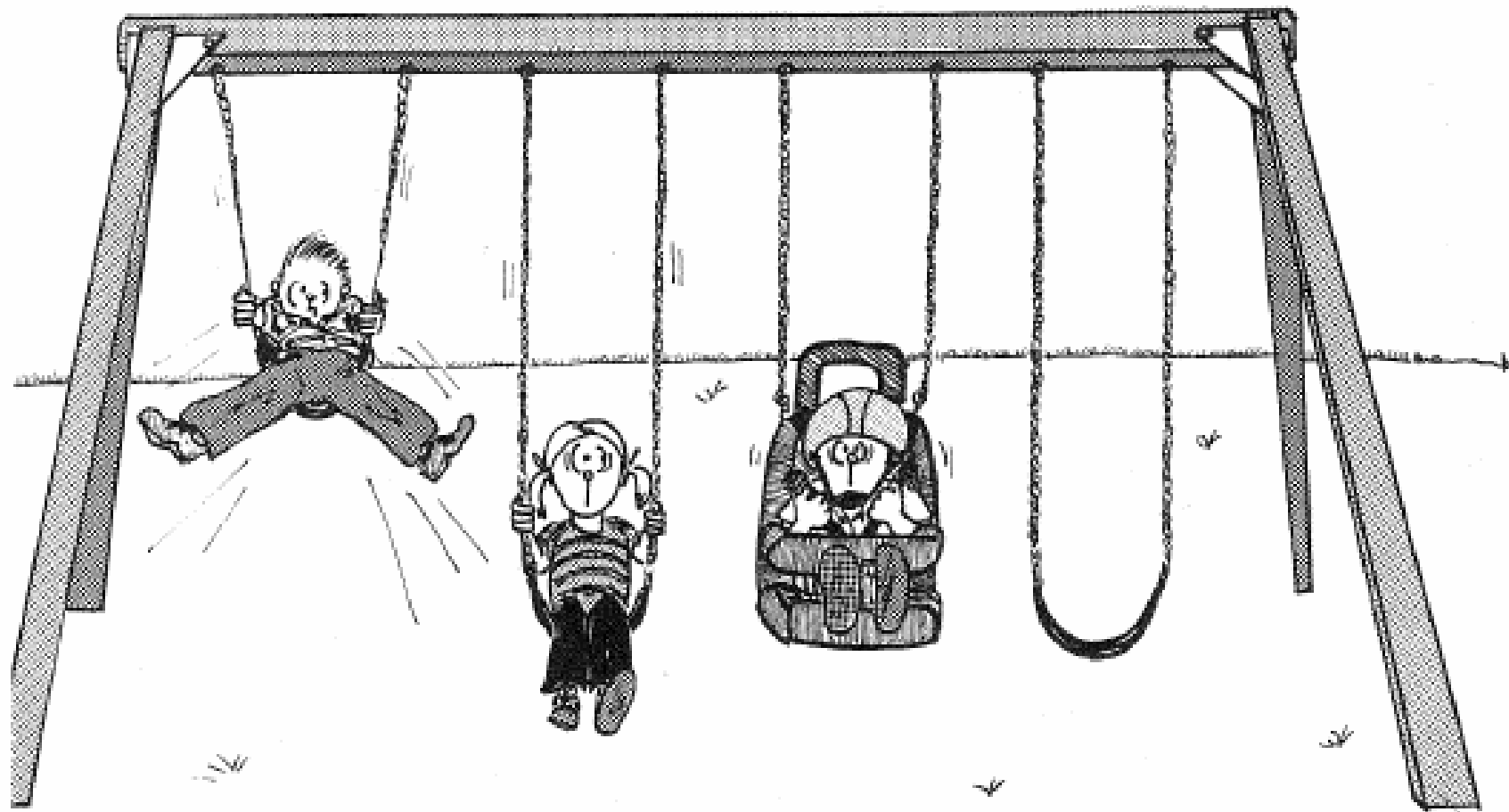


Playground Injuries

- More than 200,000 children nationwide are treated in EDs for playground-related injuries annually
 - 45% are severe: fractures, internal injuries, concussions, dislocations, and amputations
 - 75% of nonfatal playground injuries occur on public playgrounds, most at schools or daycare centers
- 1990-2000, 147 children 14 and younger died from playground injuries: 56% from strangulation; 20% from falls. Of these, 70% were related to home playgrounds.
- Risks:
 - Girls have slightly higher risk (55% of injuries)
 - 5-9 age group has higher rate of ED visits for playground injuries, mostly during school
 - More injuries occur on climbing equipment on public playgrounds
 - Home playground injuries are mostly related to swings
 - Low-income area playgrounds have more maintenance-related hazards



WHICH CHILD BELONGS
TO THAT OF A MEDIC?



Poisoning

- Over 90% of poison exposures occur in the home
- In Kansas, 548 children age 14 and younger were hospitalized for poisoning from 2000-2004
 - Over 78% of poisonings were in children age 4 and younger
 - 13% of Kansas hospital discharges for children aged 0-14 years are related to unintentional poisoning
 - 10 children age 14 and younger died from poisoning from 2000-2004
- 90% of Kansas hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries are due to poisoning
 - 70% of hospitalizations for attempted suicide are among females
- Carbon monoxide (CO) results in more fatal unintentional poisonings in the US than any other agent, with most occurring during the winter months, especially in the northern and Midwestern states.



Have you ever contacted the
Childhood Lead Poisoning
Program at KDHE?

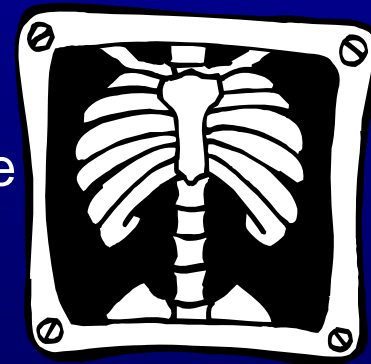
A. Yes

B. No



Childhood Lead Poisoning

- Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most preventable environmental diseases of young children. Over one million children have elevated blood levels nationwide.
- Children at risk for lead poisoning:
 - Live in/visit residence built before 1960, with or without active renovation
 - Family member with elevated blood lead levels
 - Around adult with hobby/professional exposure to lead
 - Live near lead smelter, battery plant, or other industry
 - Use pottery, ceramics, or crystal for cooking, eating, or drinking
- Health Effects of Lead Poisoning
 - Nervous system and kidney damage
 - Learning disabilities, ADD, decreased intelligence
 - Speech, language, and behavior problems
 - Poor muscle coordination
 - Decreased muscle and bone growth
 - Hearing Damage





So, what's being done about it?

Childhood Injury Prevention

- KDHE Efforts
 - “Injury in Kansas” Strategic Plan
 - Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
 - Recreational Water Guidelines
 - Legislative Efforts
- Other Organizations
 - Safe Kids Kansas, Inc.
 - Kansas Fire Injury Prevention Program
 - Emergency Medical Services for Children



Kansas Injury Strategic Plan

- Purpose: to enable KDHE to strengthen its organizational focus related to prevention and control of injuries, and to strengthen injury surveillance programs, particularly those with a focus on TBI.
 - Addresses Healthy People 2010 “Injury and Violence Prevention” focus area
- Phase I—Published in 2001
 - Provides statistics for specific categories of injury in Kansas
 - Specifies circumstances that predispose Kansans to injury
 - Discusses data sources and recommendations for improving data collection
- Phase II
 - To be designed and produced over the next 3 years



Kansas Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

- Active state prevention program
 - As of May 2006, KDHE's Lead Safe KCK grant program has completed remediation in 210+ homes in Wyandotte County
 - 3-year grant target of 225 homes; 1 year remains
 - Currently applying for additional funding
 - KDHE also oversees and regulates all HUD-funded lead remediation programs statewide (Hope and CDBG grants)
- Medical Surveillance: Maps of areas of lead danger, children tested, and confirmed and suspected cases of lead poisoning
- Extensive educational information regarding childhood lead exposure
 - Risk factors for lead exposure
 - Abatement guidelines
 - Signs and symptoms of illness
 - Cleaning procedures for reducing household lead dust



Recreational Water Guidelines



- Addressing Recreational Water Illness (RWI) danger
 - An additional, less publicized risk
 - Risk includes some diarrheal illnesses like *Cryptosporidium*
- Kansas Recreational Water Guidelines Toolkit includes:
 - Accident (fecal) response guidelines
 - 6 “Pleas” for healthy swimming
 - Recreational guidelines
 - Tools for municipalities and facilities
- Visit it online at: http://www.kdheks.gov/bch/water_guidelines.htm



Kansas Fire Injury Prevention Program

- Goal of lowering state fire injury, death, and property loss through the identification of at-risk homes, installation of smoke alarms, and the delivery of public fire and life safety education
- Funds for up to 2,200 smoke alarms, equipment, and project coordination cost for professional installation and education
- Fire-related property damage in Kansas totals over \$121 million annually
- Fire Prevention Education Efforts:
 - Escape Plans
 - Babies and Toddlers



Trauma and Injury Prevention Bills

- HB 2752: Designation of Trauma Centers
 - State designation of regional trauma centers—PASSED
- HB 2611: Child Passenger Safety Act Amendments
 - Increases safety seat requirements up to age 8—PASSED
- HB 2732: Kids-in-Cars Act
 - Prohibiting unattended children in cars—*in committee*
- HB 2218: Age-graduated drivers' licenses
 - Increasing driver education requirement and license restrictions—*in committee*
- SB 546: EMS data collection system
 - Development of statewide EMS data collection system—*in committee*
- HB 2982: Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act
 - Inter-municipality emergency aid system—PASSED



Safe Kids Kansas, Inc.

- Nonprofit coalition of 67 statewide and regional organizations and businesses with 5 local coalitions and 31 local chapters
 - Member of Safe Kids Worldwide
- Goals
 - Educating adults and children
 - Creating safe environments, including provision and correct use of safety devices
 - Advocating for effective public policy
- Programs
 - Buckle Up
 - Cycle Smart
 - Body Walk
 - Get Alarmed
 - Walk this Way
 - Emergency Response Training
 - Get in the Game
- Other local activities, public information/education campaign, policy and advocacy
- 24% decrease in injury death rates among 14 and under group between 1981-1990 and 1991-2000 in Kansas



Do you have a Safe Kids
Coalition or Chapter in your
area?

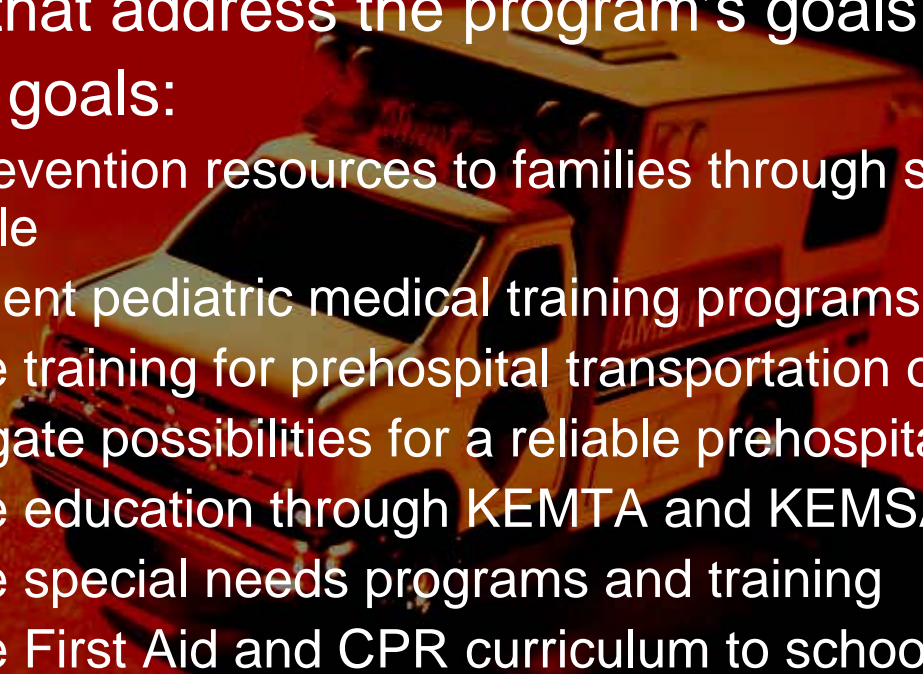
A. Yes

B. No



Emergency Medical Services for Children

- EMSC is a nationwide initiative tasked with ensuring that EMS organizations provide state of the art emergency medical care to injured children through projects that address the program's goals.
- Program goals:
 - Link prevention resources to families through systems already available
 - Implement pediatric medical training programs
 - Provide training for prehospital transportation of injured children
 - Investigate possibilities for a reliable prehospital data system
 - Provide education through KEMTA and KEMSA conferences
 - Provide special needs programs and training
 - Provide First Aid and CPR curriculum to schools and daycares, and 911 training for children and adolescents
- Also provides training for Child Passenger Safety Technicians





THANK YOU!

Any Questions????